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Farmer's Repository.

From the New-England Farmer.

TURNIPS.

Perhaps no better directions for raising turnips can be given than by copying the statement of the mode of cultivating the crop raised by Messrs. Tristram and Henry Little, of Newbury, Mass., for which they received two premiums of $20 each from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in 1823. One of these premiums was for having raised the greatest quantity of turnips on an acre, and the other for having raised the greatest quantity of the same vegetable as a second crop.

"The lot is on the north side of a small swell on our farm in said town; the soil is a yellow loam on a gravelly bottom, and had been down to grass two years; in July, 1823, the lot was mowed and the hay made on the same land, and the produce was one ton and eight hundred.—The sward was then ploughed as deep as would turn over, and twice harrowed; furrows were then opened at the distance of three feet apart, ten ox cart loads of manure, mixed with ten loads of marsh mud, or sod, were put into the furrows, which were covered with a plough; one pound of seed was sown with a machine, one row on each ridge, and a roller was made to pass over the same, which completed the sowing. As soon as the third leaf was grown they were thinned to the distance of one foot apart in the rows. After that they were three times ploughed between the rows and twice hoed; the harvesting was in November, and the product was nine hundred and eight bushels."

It is not yet too late to break up mowing or pasture ground, and raise a good crop of turnips, without the expense and trouble of yarding cattle or sheep on the ground, according to the customary mode of preparing for a turnip crop.—Sowing broadcast will do well; but sowing in drills or rows will do better.—In either way the crop will be the better for hoeing and thinning out the superfluous plants. If the soil is not very poor, a good crop may be obtained, even without manure, but a much better with manure. Wood ashes, soot and lime are said to be preferable, as manure for turnips, to that which is obtained from the farm-yard.

A writer for the American Farmer, vol. II. page 100, who signs "*Thomas Harris,*" and dates "Rockhall," says, "I beg leave to suggest to you a specific against the fly or little black flea, which are so destructive to young plants in warm and dry weather, which is simply to steep the seed in train or fish oil and sulphur, for fifteen or twenty hours before seeding; the oil may then be strained off, and the seed rolled in plaster or ashes—the oil assists the vegetation of the seed, and impregnates the plant so strongly that no fly will trouble it, till it is well leafed out. This antidote I have used for several years past with all the small seed I sow." One would not readily believe that the steeping of small *seeds* with any substance, however offensive to insects, could preserve the *plants* which vegetate from such seeds, from the ravages of those little depredators.—It would seem that the flavor of the train oil and sulphur would be dissipated by the process of vegetation, by the soil, sun, air and moisture before the leaves of the plant were developed. But, we cannot reason against experiments. "No argument like matter of fact is." It is easy to try Mr. Harris' recipe. If it does not succeed, the expense will be but trifling; and if it does succeed with turnip seed, why not with other seeds? It will no doubt be effectual against all insects, which like the *wire worm*, attack the seed itself, which has been planted or sown, under ground.—But we can hardly, at present, believe that it is possible to impregnate any *seed* with a substance which will protect the *plant*, springing from such seed, from insects. But it is easily tried, without any risk.

Common lamp oil and brimstone are cheap, and at the command of most or all farmers. If they do no good, they can do no harm, as they cannot in fifteen or twenty hours destroy the power of vegetation in any seed. This is our opinion, but we may be incorrect. We know that some scientific writers on agriculture have condemned the use of steeps for seed; and no doubt they may be injurious, when they go to destroy the germinating principle, or life of the seed. But, when cautiously and properly used, they may not only protect the seeds against insects, but give them a good *start*, or commencement of growth; and a vigorous seedling is more likely to become a fine and full grown plant, than one which peeps out of ground with a sickly aspect, and has not strength enough to extend its roots, and put forth its stem, leaves and branches, with that vigor which can insure its full development.

From the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of N. York.

ON LIMING SEED WHEAT.

By James M'Call, of Allegany—January 1825.

SIR—In answer to your inquiry on the subject of smut in wheat, I will state to you what has fallen under my observation.

When I resided in Seneca county, several years ago, my attention was particularly drawn to this subject, by observing, that while myself and neighbors were much injured by smut in our wheat, the crops of Mr. C. uniformly escaped. I inquired into the cause of this singular exemption, and learnt that it was owing to the seed having been limed.

In 1816, therefore, I washed my seed, put about three pints of lime to each bushel, mixed it well, and let it lie in a heap twelve hours before sowing. My crop was perfectly clean, while I can say all my neighbors had more or less smut.

In 1817, part of my seed was washed and limed, as in the preceeding year; another part was washed and limed, and a pint of salt to each bushel mixed with the lime; a third parcel was washed in strong pickle and limed; and a fourth sown without any preparation. The result was as follows: The first had a little smut; the second none; the third none; and the fourth was a quarter smut—all on the same kind of land, and all sown in good weather, between the 5th and 15th of Sept.

In 1819, Mr. L. bought his seed of my neighbors, Mr. B. and Mr. G. and of myself, and sowed all without preparation. Mr. G's crop was from seed had of me the year before, and sowed without liming. B. had never prepared the seed by any process. It was found on harvesting the crop, that the part sown with my seed was free from smut—that sown with G's seed had a little—and that sown with B's seed was one fourth smut. This statement I had from Mr. L. I mention this circumstance to show, that seed wheat well cleaned as mentioned, will have an effect for two or three crops; but I would never recommend to sow wheat without salt and lime.

As the Hessian fly has never yet troubled us in Allegany, I am unable to speak of the efficacy of preventing the ravages of that insect. I beg leave to suggest to farmers the propriety *of spreading their straw upon their pasture grounds*, either in spring or fall. It will shield the ground from the extreme cold which often breaks the fibrous roots of the grasses. In summer it shields the ground from the scorching rays of the sun, prevents the evaporation of moisture, fertilizes the soil, and causes a strong rich sward; and when ploughed will be equal to a good coat of manure.

JAMES M'CALL.

J. BUEL, *Sec'ry, &c.*

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

USING MARSH MUD FOR MANURE.

"*Cotton Seed and so forth,*" *the fruits of ten years practical experience.*

MR. SKINNER—Sir, In the fall of the year 1818—pretty late in the fall too, (I shall be as concise as possible.) I had a small field containing about 4 acres, adjoining a swamp, not then and not yet "drained and cleared." This field, if I may use the term, was the very essence of sterility, and under the best culture, hitherto had produced nothing but sassafras bushes, hog weeds and maycocks, &c. what Dr. Mitchell would very properly call the "*passiflora cerulea.*" I say this field I was determined to make a bold push to improve, for the sake of setting off my farm on the "country highroad side."

The plan proposed was short, decisive, availing, and what every one may do likewise. A strong well made horse cart and a good mule were provided, and delivered into the hands of two young men, with a spade for each.—Thus provided, and the very poor miserable sterile silicious 4 acres "checked off," as we call it—the "boys set to work—Dick and Tom," rolled up their breeches above their knees—went into the hitherto useless bog, and constantly carted out heavy blue mud, the compost of nature and ages, and such as Earl Stimpson, nor any one may hope to equalize in stercoraries and the like. A half a bushel at *least* of this compost of nature was thrown from the cart on each check, as we call it, and there suffered to lie and rot, and be acted on by frost through the months of December January, February, March, and until the 18th day of April, 1812, (I keep memorandum books.) The surrounding sand was hauled on top of the blue compost, and two or three of the good old Indian were deposited in the same. Its growth was immediate rapid, vigorous, and its products wonderful indeed.

A part of the adjoining land, of the same quality, (but not manured in this way,) was planted in the same way—but although it flourished some at first, and promised well even to the end of May, yet when the sun began to shine intensely hot, as it does with us in July and the other summer months, the corn began to fade and lose its natural green for the more brilliant color of the ruta baga and pumpkin. The summer evenings, thunder showers fell in vain on this unfruitful soil, in which nought was congenial but the sasafras, the hog weed and the passiflora; it was abandoned as of "no avail," until further riches were drawn from the swamp—which, if we will not "drain and dry," let us draw manure from in this way.—These swamps are the banks which hold all the valuable effects of their neighbors, the hills, which lift their heads, in my country with such "majestic poverty." The value of cotton seed as a manure, in another, when my "hand and head" are more in tune.

A SWAMPER OF CAROLINA.

P. S. I forgot to mention the great surprise expressed by the "truly court-going neighbors" at the great change effected in the old "sasafras commons" all of which I told them I had drawn (I mean the idea of using swamp mud,) from the truly valuable American Farmer.

From the Raleight Register.

Geology of the State.—Having completed our sketch of the view taken by Professor Olmsted of the Mineralogy of the Western Section of our State, we shall now take up his last Report on the same subject. The Professor gives some farther particulars respecting the extent and character of the great Slate Formation on the lines of Virginia and South Carolina (in which he was assisted by Mr. Chas. E. Rothe, a miner and mineralogist recently from Saxony.)—This formation is found to occupy the eastern half of the county of Person (this being its least breadth;) it grows much wider in the central parts of the State, but contracts its breadth to the south.—Hence it may be inferred that the greatest part of this valuable assemblage of minerals lies within this State. The additional attention which the Professor had paid to this formation, impressed him the more forcibly with the unusual variety of its productions, which he enumerates as follows: Argillite, Chlorite, Greenstone, Porphyry, Novaculite, Petrosilex, Hornstone, Siliceous Slate Talc, Steatite, Sienite, Quartz, Sulphate of Barytes, Carbonate of Lime, Epidote, Tremolite, Augite, Hornblend, Breccia, Serpentine, Clays & Ochres, Iron, Manganese, Copper, Arsenic and Gold.

A view of the richest Iron Ore was found on Mount Tirzah, in Person, which appearances indicate is of considerable extent.

A coarse Manganese was also found in the eastern part of Person, and also near Chapel Hill; but the best bed of it hitherto noticed, is in the north-eastern corner of Cabarrus, on the lands of Mr. Mackin, which is sufficiently pure and abundant to make it worth carrying to market. Till lately, this article has been supplied from a mine in Vermont, but which is said to be now nearly exhausted. The article, when of good quality, is worth $40 a ton. It is used in making Glass, in bleaching, in making hydraulic mortar, &c.

During the past year, several new and promising localities of Gold have come into notice, which have not only extended the boundaries of this interesting region, but have also thrown new light upon the geological characters of the formation itself. On the north, gold has been discovered within six miles of Greensboro' in the county of Guilford; and on the southwest, it has been collected to some extent on Long Creek, in Mecklenburg, near the Catawba river. These extreme points are not less than eighty miles asunder; and a line drawn through all the extreme points, passing almost to Salisbury on the west, and almost to Wadesborough on the east, will comprehend an area of more than two thousand square miles. When the former part of this Report was written, the gold had not been discovered in veins, but had been found only in a horizontal deposit of gravel and dense clay, both of peculiar characters, and suggesting the idea that the materials of this deposit including the metal, had previously existed in veins traversing the slate, and had been broken up and scattered over the neighboring regions by some great natural catastrophe, possibly the Universal Deluge. The subsequent discovery of original veins of quartz, containing gold and traversing the slate, being free from those marks of attrition and concussion which characterize the stream gold, are both circumstances which appear strongly to favor the intimation which was before thrown out. It appears, however, that these auriferous veins are not confined to quartz traversing the slate, but they occur likewise in veins of iron ore; as Mr. Rothe found to be the case on Long Creek, in Mecklenburg, where slate is no longer the predomination rock of the country. The occurrence of gold in a vein of iron ore is a circumstance which is novel and unexpected, and a peculiarity which has not been observed in any other part of the formation. The discovery of a very rich vein in quartz among the slate rocks at Barringer's mine in Montgomery, is generally known. From this place, we learn the metal occurs in several distinct situations, being partly in veins of quartz, partly in fine sand between two layers of slate, and partly in the dense blue mud which accompanies it at most of the other mines. It also appears, that gold amounting to not less than $10,000 was obtained from the abovementioned great vein alone.

The occurrence of gold in its original veins so near the surface of the earth, is regarded as a most auspicious circumstance, affording the greatest encouragement to make extensive excavations, with a capital proportioned to the magnitude of the enterprize.

Near Randolph court-house, the stream gold has recently been found in the same gravelly deposite as that of Cabarrus, and the existence of this peculiar stratum for some distance along the Caraway River, indicates that this region is a genuine portion of the Gold Country.—We shall now leave the Great Slate Formation, and turn our eyes to regions immediately westward of it.

CURE FOR THE CHOLICK.

Messrs. Editors,

I have for many years been subject to that severe, and often fatal complaint the Bilious Cholick and after using in vain all the usual remedies recommended by professional gentlemen, for that complaint, I have succeeded in finding out an infallible antidote against that most excruciating pain, and am now happy in communicating to the public, the result of what at first, was merely an experiment, but has since been so often demonstrated, that I can confidently recommend it to the afflicted as a medicine worthy of their peculiar notice.—The remedy is simply this: Take one ounce of camphor, and dissolve it in half a pint of spirits of wine, let it be kept in a bottle well corked, and it will at all times be fit for use. When suffering with the Cholick, or when symptoms indicate its approach, take one teaspoonfull of the above mixture, and should it not remove the pain in 15 minutes, repeat the dose, which I have invariably found to be sufficient to give immediate relief.

N. B. The above medicine must be taken into the stomach in its undiluted state, or it will not have the desired effect; the next day, after suffering with cholick, a gentle dose of medicine may be taken, such as Epsom salts, castor oil or the like. JOSEPH MILLER.

City of Burlington, (N. J.) July 4.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TRUE RELIGION.

Religion is amiable and lovely when represented in a true light—it is the highest happiness of a rational being—it exalts the mind above the captivating and alluring vanities of this world, and prepares man to meet with true fortitude and calm resignation, the unavoidable calamities which beset human life. The felicities attending conscious innocence are permanent and substantial—The happiness of a mind that can survey itself with tranquility and self approbation, is of all others the most desirable. True religion renders a man but little inferior to the angels, but without it he is beneath the beasts that perish.

Religion is represented by some as an abridgement to the pleasures of life, and is often set forth in the most gloomy and foreboding language! But mistaken is the idea—it refines the propensities of the heart—it unmasks the evils attendant on human life, and enables us to relish them as blessings in disguise! Thus a fountain of happiness is opened to the pious man which the licentious can never approach!

How commiserating to the real christian to hear the most satisfactory and delightful employment of the soul represented in such cold uncoming language! He marks the hand of Deity in all things, and they conspire to yield him pleasure—he views with ecstacy the grand furniture of the skies, and adores with fervor that being who guides the silent spheres! He admires the mechanism of God, as displayed in the grand theatre of the universe! He beholds the lofty mountains aspiring among the clouds, and the flowing seas with their inhabitants. He sees the forked lightnings glare; and hears with awe the dreadful thunder, and still more direful earthquake, shaking creation to its very centre, but he fears not—he knows that he would be safe, and like Elijah would be transported to regions of immortal bliss. Such are the effects of true religion!—Oh how transporting the tho't that amidst the wreck of nature and crash of worlds, the soul shall remain unhurt.

Oh religion! how the multitude disregard and debase thy native amiableness! How long, oh man! wilt thou delay, before thou dost embrace the glorious privilege of being rational and immortal. Reader! oh reader, adhere to the practice of virtue—oppose the pernicious practice of a degenerate age—as an heir and expectant of a glorious immortality. Follow the bright example which the blessed author of our religion has set before us, and thou shalt find comfort and consolation while here, and everlasting peace beyond the grave.

AUGUSTINE.

The following notice to the shippers of Bread stuffs, &c. is copied from the last Warrenton Reporter.

"The continued drought from the early part of the spring, has destroyed the prospect of a supply of Indian Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. through the central region across North Carolina. The first effect has been the withholding from market by the holders of the usual supplies, by which a large portion of our citizens have subsisted.—Purchases cannot even be made at this time.—Corn, Wheat, Flour, Oats, and even Hay, will command, from this time until next summer, high prices, and offer encouragement to the shippers of such articles from other parts of the Union to send their cargoes to our ports. The places of deposit for this section of country, will be Plymouth, Halifax and Weldon's. Persons adventuring with cargoes, will do well to send notice to any of our Post-Offices, Taverns, &c. of the sailing of their cargoes and the intended place of deposit or sales."

Blanks for sale at this office.

Latest from France.

The ship Extra, Post, from Havre for New-York, has arrived in the sound. A few letters and papers reached New-York on Sunday evening last. We are indebted to the Editor of the Gazette, for the following extracts taken from Paris papers to the 18th and Havre to the 20th July.

Instructions, say the Paris papers, have been despatched to Hayti, which will have a tendency to settle all difficulties between the French and Haytien Governments.

Sales of Cotton at Havre 19th July, 162 Georgia, 98½c; 18th, 50 bales Georgia 11 5; Sea Islands, 2 75.

PARIS, July 18.

The Austrian Observer has received some news from the Morea, dated Corfu, June 16. Reschid Pacha, after having left at Missolonghi a garrison of 2000 infantry, and 500 horse repaired to Lepanto on the 23d May with a body of 6000 men, whence after having taken some villages, he advanced upon Athens. Ibrahim set out from Patras on the 7th May for Tripolitza with an army of 10,000 Egyptians and 4000 Albanians — Colocotroni whose force had amounted to 3000 men, was reduced 500—the others having been disbanded on the approach of the Ottomans. He retired upon Carista, leaving the way free even to Tripolitza. Ibrahim stopped before Argos, whence Nikata proceeded for Napoli de Romania. Soliman Bey had left Modon and endeavored to regain Ibrahim. It appears that it was his intention to seize upon Napoli de Malvoisoia

The Notizia del-Giorno of Rome is far from confirming this disastrous intelligence. It has received from Corfu, but under date of 25th June, has the assurance that Colocotroni was on the point of reconnoitering the whole of the Morea, and that he had already entered into an arrangement with Ibrahim who was in a very critical situation.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of August 22.

IMPORTANT FROM LAGUAYRA.

We learn by the schr. Alisanna, arrived here last evening, 17 days from Laguayra, that business was completely at a stand, and nothing but the necessaries of life would sell. Gen. Paez was at Valencia with 8 or 10,000 men, and the streets of Carracas and Laguayra, were daily patroled to add to his army. Gen. Bermudez was at Cumana, with an equal army to oppose the movements of Gen. Paez. A British frigate was lying at Laguayra to protect the British merchants in case of need.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette, dated

"LAGUIRA, July 29th, 1826.

"PAEZ has left Caraccas for the Plains of Apure, with what object is not known; —however, as yet, matters remain tranquil. We have no complaints to make, except the entire want of confidence in the commercial community, and the scarcity of money.

"Three days since an order arrived to the Collector of the Customs at this place, requiring all duties for four months to be paid in cash, before the goods can be delivered from the public stores.

"A few days since, H. B. M. ship DAVID of 46 guns, arrived in this harbor from Barbadoes—I understand she is ordered to remain as long as the English merchants conceive her presence necessary. The Americans are much surprised, and I think with justice, at the apparent indifference of our government. I certainly think we should have been visited by one of our men of war before this. The merchants have had a meeting on the subject of the recent order for the payment of all duties in cash —they have protested (or rather remonstrated) against the measure, and the resolutions have been forwarded to Paez; what may be the result I am unable to say."

A Malta paper of the 18th June, received by the brig Soltana at Boston, contains the particulars of the dislodgement of a nest of Greek pirates at the Island of Candia, by the English frigate Sybille, Captain Pechelle, in which the frigate sustained a loss of a Lieutenant and 17 men killed, a Lieutenant, 2 midshipmen and 24 men wounded. On the part of the pirates, the account says; "Two of the mystics were sunk and the other two disabled, and the destruction of the people on shore from the guns of the Sybille, must have been very considerable, as the Island was strewed with their bodies and muskets." The account further states, on the arrival of the frigate off the Island. "Here was discovered a complete nest of these robbers, & so well were they prepared for defence, that upwards of 200 armed men were seen behind a stone breast work, ready to repel any attack."

Health of Mobile.—The following article appears in the Mobile Commercial Register of the 25th ultimo.

Health of the City.—After the alarm that has been produced by the appearance of a few cases of yellow fever, two weeks ago, it seems necessary to say something on the subject—and yet we were never more at a loss what to say. The Board of Health (perhaps deeming it unnecessary) make no report this week.—We can only say that no cases of yellow fever have been reported for the week past; and although there are several cases of bilious fever from the best information we can collect, the city is about as healthy as usual at this season of the year.

Hayti.—Mr. Phineas Nixon, jr. who went out to Hayti, with the emigrants sent there by the Society of Friends, in this State, and whose embarkation from Beaufort, was mentioned in the Register of the 30th May last, passed through this City a few days since, on his return home. Mr. Nixon informs us, that before he left Hayti, the emigrants were comfortably settled, and very generally satisfied—the whole of them having gone into the country to live. Mr. N. says also, that the paragraph which has been going the rounds relative to the blockading of St. Domingo by a French Fleet, is incorrect, as he sailed from there on the 29th July, several days later than the vessel which brought the intelligence, and he heard nothing of it.

As this Island is now an object of public attention, the following details will be probably acceptable to our readers. The soil is so fertile as to yield its products almost without labor. Coffee and Sugar are the staple commodities, though Corn and other articles are generally raised. Our Sweet Potatoes flourish well there, and form part of the food for their horses and cattle—Guinea Grass, however, is principally used for horse-feed—they plant it only once in every three or four years; for having no frost to kill it, it sprouts forth spontaneously, and grows to a great height.

The highest officer of the Island is a President, who is elected by the Senate; his office is for life, and his revenue is 200,000 francs per year. He has the right to nominate his successor, in a letter addressed to the Senate; but that body is free to reject the nomination. The president possesses the Executive power —he is the fountain of all honor, and appoints to all employments. The Legislative power is divided between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and the Chamber is composed of Deputies one sent from each parish, and two from the town; they must be land owners, and must be 23 years of age—they are elected for five years. Any elector who may sell his vote, is excluded forever, from all employment under the government. The Deputies meet on the 1st April, annually, at Port-au-Prince, and remain together three months. The Senate is composed of 24 members, who are elected for nine years by the Chamber of Deputies—no Deputy being eligible. To be a Senator, a person must be 30 years of age, and no one can be re-elected until after three years. The Senate is particularly charged with all that relates to the Administration, and each Senator receives an annual salary of 8000 francs. The laws most resemble those of France—the French Civil Code being the basis of them. There is a Court of Cassation. Court of Appeals and Inferior Courts. Establishments have been formed for teaching the first elements of the Sciences —there are four National Schools, and in each Parish a Schoolmaster is maintained by the Government. There is also a University, and a Surgical School, which has a French Instructor. The Catholic is the prevailing religion, and the Archbishop's seat is at St. Domingo, the former Capital of Hayti.—[*Bal. Reg.*

Whatever has a tendency, to alleviate any, even the slightest, of the "thousand shocks which flesh is heir to," forms a proper subject for newspaper notice. We gave an account in the Register, some weeks since, of the wonderful effect produced by the simple application of salt and water, to a large wen or tumour, on the neck of a citizen of this county, who had tried without success the prescriptions of various physicians. We stated, as was the case, that from the moment this solution was applied, the wen decreased gradually in size, and finally disappeared. We thought this a remarkable cure and published it. We yesterday received a communication from a respectable gentleman in Sampson county, who states, that being severely afflicted with a large tumour of some kind under his eye, which was pronounced by most persons to be a cancer, he saw in this paper the account above alluded to, and immediately determined to try the saline preparation. He did so, and in six weeks, the tumour entirely disappeared, and he adds that he is now perfectly well. This is so simple a remedy, that some may deride it, but we advise persons similarly afflicted to make the experiment.—[*Ibid.*

Public Education—The attention paid to this important subject in the Northern and Eastern States, is highly creditable to them and has a happy effect upon society. Among the many good feelings which actuated the first emigrants to Plymouth, none is more conspicuous or praiseworthy than those which produced their ardent and well directed efforts to afford instruction to their offspring.—We see the fruits of these efforts now in the general dissemination of learning, in the moral character and frugal, industrious and enterprising manners of the inhabitants. In 128 townships in Massachusetts, there are but 317 persons who can neither read nor write! What would be the answer, if the question was asked, how many such are in North-Carolina?—In the same townships of that State, the money appropriated to common schools by the towns is $163,929,76, independent of the large sums which are annually paid for the support of *Academies* and *private* schools. The amount expended in private tuition alone is $158,-809. These sums sound largly in our ears—we are not accustomed to be taxed for public instruction, and it is feared, we do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of it. But in Massachusetts the tax is paid cheerfully—every man has an interest in the fund created, because every man is, has been, or can be benefitted by it. He sees and he feels that his own importance is raised by education—his mind is cultivated—his views are enlarged and he becomes more sensible of the invaluable rights and privileges which belong to him. He has no fears that his children will be thrown upon the world without the advantages of education: he knows that the small tax which he annually pays, without feeling it burthensome, secures for them an adequate portion of common learning, which will make them better farmers, better mechanics, or prepare them for the higher walks of life, and in every situation will make them better and more useful members of society. The benefits of education are visible in every rank and department of life and business—the farmer conducts his operations more scientifically and more profitably—the merchant is shrewd, calculating and better informed—mechanic and the man of science find their march in the path of improvement less obstructed with impediments—the whole mass of society is more moral and enlightened: they know their duties and their rights, and are better prepared to discharge the one and to appreciate and defend the other.

It was the parting advice of the Father of his Country, that as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge should be promoted. Every dictate of patriotism, of policy of philanthropy and of interest, points emphatically to education as the safest measure to make and continue us a great and virtuous nation. In proportion as the public mind is enlightened, is the prospect of a continuance of those civil and religious privileges which a beneficent providence has given us to enjoy.

In Connecticut the school fund is $1,700,000 The amount distributed last year from this fund, among the 208 school societies into which the 128 townships of that State is divided was $72,123,35, while a sum nearly as great was raised by taxation. So that in the small State of Connecticut, a sum exceeding $140,000 was last year expended in the support of *Common Schools*. What a lesson of instruction and encouragement to the people of North-Carolina! Let the Legislature of the State evince their devotion to the public good by devising and maturing the best plan of giving education to all classes of the *white* inhabitants. Roads are necessary—canals and bridges will enhance our comforts, the good navigation of our rivers will encrease our wealth:—all these subjects demand and will, doubtless, receive the attention of the next General Assembly, but education—the education of all—we had almost said—was "the one thing needful."

[*North Carolina Journal.*

Call of the General Assembly.—A writer in the Warrenton Reporter of the 18th inst. proposes a call of the Legislature to take into consideration the impending scarcity of provisions, alledging, that without their interference, a number of people will, "actually starve for the want of bread." The plan of relief which he suggests is, that the Legislature when convened, should ascertain what sum of money is necessary to relieve the people from the "approaching famine," and to place that sum at the disposal of the Governor for the special purpose of buying up bread stuffs through agents to be appointed by him. He suggests, that these agents should deliver the provisions purchased by them, as far in the interior as can be done by water carriage—that they should be sold upon a credit of twelve months, at such a price as will cover costs and charges, and, that all those unable to buy, should be furnished at the expence of the respective counties in which they reside. The 18th and 19th articles of the Bill of Rights are relied upon as furnishing authority for this measure.

We have no doubt but that the prospects of scarcity in some of the counties, and in none more than Warren, are alarming, and think all proper measures should be resorted to, to avert the apprehended evil. If private means, actively employed and skilfully directed, fail of producing the desired ends—if the wealthy men in the distressed counties are unable to help their poorer neighbors to weather the storm of scarcity and want, then let the doors of the Treasury be thrown open—let no one starve, for "it is certainly one of the first objects" and highest duties "of a republic, to foster and take care of its citizens."—[*Ibid.*

We can every day hear of one or more families who have either already started, or are actively employed in making preparations to remove forthwith to the West—Such as have the means in their power, who now reside in this region of scarcity, would act wisely, we think, to imitate this enterprizing spirit.

[*Warrenton Reporter.*

We fear that many of our fellow citizens are not fully sensible of the extent of the failure of the crops.—Old corn is uncommonly scarce and cannot be bought, deliverable at this place, for less than $7 per barrel.—Of Wheat there is none for sale.—Flour is already as high as $8 per barrel. The drought prevailed generally from April till the 15th August.—Some little showers fell at intervals, but not enough to wet the ploughed earth more than an inch or two. The corn has not been wet to the roots since it was planted.—Some particular farms have been a little favored—but it may be stated as a fact that will not admit of controversy, that the highland fields of corn, being 7-8ths of the land planted in this country, will not make one fourth of an average crop.—*Seed* Oats are not made—Of Irish Potatoes none—Of Wheat not generally more than 3 for 1 seeded—of Hay, next to none—of Fodder there cannot be more than 1-3d of a crop. We recommend economy (approaching to parsimony)—and the immediate & continual seeding of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Turnips, Cabbage; together with the preservation of Leaves, Weeds and Grass—and the killing of all superfluous animals.

[*Ibid.*

From a New York paper.

Babcock's Engine.—We mentioned yesterday, that a boat had arrived from Newport, R. I. propelled by this engine, and bearing the name of its inventor; that she was not but ten and a half hours in navigating the first one hundred miles; that but a gill of water was heated at any one time; and that, of course a boiler with its attendant danger of explosion, was unnecessary and a The proprietor yesterday invited several gentlemen, among whom was Dr. Mitchill, to take a short excursion in her, and proceeded as far as Fort Richmond. All were much pleased with her performance and with the peculiarly exact regularity of her movements. As we mentioned yesterday, the boat is constructed as a sea vessel, of 82 tons burthen and drawing 5½ feet of water. The engine itself, being the first one ever made, is rudely constructed, being partly of wrought, partly of cast iron and partly of wooden beams; her speed in still water averages 9 miles per hour, and it is a fair inference, that with a boat and engine properly built with the improvements suggested by the use of the present, that the speed would not be inferior to that of any vessel with an engine on the common construction. Three very prominent advantages present themselves, viz. economy in fuel, room and safety. No boiler is used, and in any supposable case of a rent in the tubes, it could be attended with no danger and instantly remedied by supplying in its place a spare one, a stock which, unlike boilers, can always be had in reserve. On her passage from Newport, of 25 hours, the consumption of fire wood was only 1 cord. The space occupied by the tubes, which serve as substitutes for a boiler, is about 9 feet by 3, and the sudden generation of the steam in them does not prevent them being as perfectly manageable as in the engine of any other construction.

From the Carolina Sentinel.

THE SWASH.

Situated as our own town is, it is impossible to calculate the advantages that would accrue to our prosperity, were this great obstacle to our navigation removed, or rendered capable of being passed by vessels of greater burthen without lightering; and we are glad to find by the following letter from the Secretary of War, that the general government have determined to commence with the good work, as soon as circumstances therein detailed, will permit.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
July 21, 1826.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Survey of the Swash in Pamptico Sound to which it refers has received due consideration; but it has not as yet been undertaken, for the want of an Officer to attend to it. Probably there may not be an officer available for that service until the fall; but if there should not be, it is presumed there would be nothing lost by it, as the weather at this time of the year would be very unfavorable to operations of that kind, in such a situation as the Swash at Pamptico Sound.

You may be assured the subject will receive due attention whenever the requisite means shall be dispensable; provided it shall happen at a season of the year during which the work could be conducted advantageously.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The Hon. J. H. BRYAN,
Newbern N. C.

AUGUSTA, (GEO.) Aug. 6.—12 *o'clock at night.*—We stop the press to announce the melancholy intelligence of a destructive conflagration, which has just occurred in this city. The extensive Warehouse of Messrs. Camfield & Bostwick, formerly occupied by Mr John Burton, adjoining the Planter's Hotel lot, on the East, was struck by lightning about nine o'clock, and immediately after the fire broke out at the Southwest corner; and before any effectual measures could be taken, to stop its progress, the whole building and its contents were enveloped in one sheet of flame.—It contained upwards of 2300 bales of Cotton, principally, we believe, from the neighborhood of Elbert County, all of which, excepting about 100 bales were set on fire, and are now blazing with the utmost fury. Very great credit is due to the extraordinary exertions made by the firemen and citizens to prevent the adjoining building from taking fire, and had not the air been very calm, and the rain pouring down in torrents, the Planter's Hotel and most of the adjacent dwellings and warehouses must inevitably have been lost.

[*Chronicle*

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Sept 2, 1826.

The Rev. JOHN AVERY will preach in the Court House *this evening* at early candle light. Also in town to-morrow.

North Carolina Elections.

For the State Legislature.

Halifax—Col. Isham Matthews, senate; Geo. E. Spruill and A. A. Wyche, commons.

Rockingham—Thomas Blackwell, senate; Thomas Settle and James Barnett, commons.

Stokes—John Hill, senate; Augustine H. Shepperd and William Carter, commons.

Orange—Dr. Wm. Montgomery, senate; John Boon and John Stockard, commons.

Randolph—General Alexander Gray, senate; Abraham Brower and Robert Walker, commons.

Anson—Joseph Pickett, senate; Clement Marshall and John Smith, commons.

Sampson—John Sellers, senate; David Underwood and Thos. Sutton, commons.

Duplin—Stephen Miller, senate; William C. Frederick and K. Best, commons.

Rowan—John Beard, senate; J. Linn and John Clements, commons.

Town of Salisbury—Charles Fisher.

Davidson—John M. Smith, senate; Thomas Hampton and John Ward, commons.

Iredell—Samuel King, senate; Richard Allison and A. Torrence, commons.

Ashe—Alexander B. McMillan, senate; Z. Baker and James Burns, commons.

Wilkes—Montfort Stokes, senate; N. Gordon and John Sinclair, commons.

Buncombe—A. McDowell, senate; J. Clayton and David L. Swain, commons.

Lincoln—D. M. Forney, senate; O. Holland and B. Shipp, commons.

Montgomery—Edward Deberry, senate; John Dargan and Thomas C. Dunn, commons.

Carteret—Whitington Davis, senate; Otway Burns and Edward H. Bell, commons.

Lenoir—Isaac Croom, senate; James Cox and Wm. Kilpatrick, commons.

Onslow—Edward Ward, senate; John Giles and Wmilliam P. Ferrand, commons.

Brunswick—B. R. Locke, senate; Jacob Leonard and Alfred Moore, commons.

Greene—Jesse Speight, senate, without opposition; Charles Edwards and Joseph Ellis, commons.

New-Hanover—Thomas Devane, senate, without opposition; John Kerr and Wm. W. Jones,* commons.

Town of Wilmington—Joseph A. Hill, without opposition.

Town of Hillsborough—John Scott.

Person—Robert Vanhook, senate; Thomas Webb and Thomas M'Gehee, commons.

* Gen. Wm. W Jones was run by his friends without his knowledge or consent, he being absent at the time of the election.

Willie P. Mangum, Esq. of Orange, was on the 18th ult. appointed by the Governor & Council, a Judge of the Circuit Courts in this State, in the place of Judge Nash, resigned. In consequence of this appointment, a vacancy has been created in the representation to Congress, in the district composed of Orange, Wake, and Person counties, which must be supplied by an election prior to the 1st of December next.

The company of citizens of New-York, which has received the formal sanction of the Government of the Republic of Guatemala to open a canal communication between the two oceans, bears the title of the *Atlantic and Pacific Ocean Company*. The project is to unite Lake Nicaragua with a river wich flows into the Pacific. The distance required to be excavated does not exceed six leagues. The work is to be commenced within eighteen months from the time of the grant, and, it is said will employ 6000 men.

Military School in North Carolina.—We understand, that the gentleman who proposes the establishment of a Scientific and Military Academy in this State, has purchased a house and lot in Williamsborough, where it is to be located—the former large and commodious, situated on an eminence, the latter admirably adapted for a parade ground being finely shaded with trees of native growth. We have seen an outline of the general plan of the Institution, the opperations of which are to commence on the first day of January ensuing. It appears, that the course of education at this Seminry, will be very comprehensive, embracing the following branches of Literature; Science & practical Instruction, viz. the Latin Greek, French, Spanish and English Languages; Arithmetic, the instruction and use of Logarithms, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Planometry, Stereonometry, Mensuration, of heights & distances by Trigonometry, also Geometrically, practical Geometry generally, including particularly, Surveying and Levelling, Astronomer Navigation, Geography, including the use of the Maps and Globes, Composition, Logic, History, Military Law, permanent and Field Fortifications, Artillery and Field Engineering generally, with a complete view of Military Tactics. The rules and regulations for the government of the School, will be on the plan of the West Point Seminary and of Capt. Partridge's Academy.—[*Raleigh Register.*

Counterfeits of the denomination of 5, 10 and 20 dollars, purporting to be of the *State Bank of North-Carolina*, are in circulation and are said to be well engraved—the following is the description of them from the Georgia Courier.

On the right hand and on the top of the bill there is the stamp of a die, containing the figure of 5, 10 or 20 as the case may be; surrounding which are 22 small circles or dots on the genuine Notes—the base ones have but 20; the eyes of the female figure are very badly executed in the counterfeit Notes, as they look (as the vulgar expression is) "like two burnt holes in a blanket."—Whereas on the genuine bills they are well executed. The counterfeit Notes are generally filled up to H. Collins, whose name is, I believe, never seen in a good note. The paper of the counterfeit is too bright a yellow.

COLOMBIA.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser.

PORTO CABELLO, July 21, 1826.

Gentlemen—The province of Venezuela wears a gloomy aspect—not a cent in the treasury, in consequence of which there is no ambition; all dissatisfaction. On the 7th inst. a lieutenant a well informed young man, attached to the corvette Urica, Com. Brown, seized the cutter of the ship, watered and provisioned her, and made sail about 8 o'clock, P. M. with 21 petty officers and seamen, belonging to the ship Urica and brig Pinchincha. This was followed by several other desertions of officers, privates, &c. A number of other American officers in this service, have sent in their resignations, which in all probability will be accepted by the minister of Marine.

The contractor for this province, is under an arrest, and will loose all the provisions which he has supplied the government with for three months, for failing short two day's rations. Merchants are all selling off at prime cost; being afraid of disturbances. There are no less than 30 merchants who have closed doors within these ten days.

18th—We have just been informed by a courier from Bogota, that Gen. Bolivar entered that city on the 27th of June.—In my opinion, this great ado about nothing with Gen. Paez, and the General Congress, must be placed on a footing with the wind. All this province wants is money, to pay her officers and seamen.

To the Editor of the N. York Daily Advertiser,

Montego Bay, Jam. July 29, 1826.

Sir: I arrived here a few days since, and was much surpised to find an additional duty of 100 per cent. levied on goods and vessels coming to the Island from the United States. Your making this public through your paper will very much oblige

Your most humbly and obed't servt.

W. R. HOODLESS.

Master of brig President, of N. York.

Arrival of the U. S. Schr. Shark.

The U. S. Schr. *Shark*, Lieut. Com't OTHO NORRIS, from a cruize of 10 months on the south side of Cuba, and last from Pensacola, 12 days from the latter, anchored between the Forts, in this harbor, yesterday morning.—[*Nor. Beacon.*

Extract of a letter received in Norfolk from a gentleman on board the U. S. Ship John Adams, dated *South Side of Cuba, Aug.* 8, 1826.

"We have no news of immediate importance—we expect to continue on the present cruise for 2 or 3 months. Our officers and crew generally are in very good health, there not having been a single case of fever on board this summer.

"A patriot schooner which we spoke a few days since, informed us that Com. Laborde, (commanding the Spanish squadron) is about taking measures to blockade Carthagena."

MAIL ROBBERY—The N. York Post of Thursday says—"We are without any papers this morning from the southard on account of the newspaper bag having been stolen from behind the U. S. mail-coach last night somewhere between Kingston and Elizabethtown. The villains no doubt were in pursuit of the letter bag, but missed their mark, as that was well secured in the front of the coach under the driver's feet. With some sharp instruments, the leather boot which held the newspaper bag, was ripped open from end to end, and left hanging only by the straps. Such is the present dearth of news that the rogues have had a hard bargain, if they carried their load any distance before they examined its contents. Mr. Lyon, the contractor for carrying the mail, has gone in search of it, and in all probability will recover it without much trouble."

Assault and Robbery on the highway—On Monday 14th inst. Mr. JOHN CAMP, Jr. of this town, while on his way to the house of a friend in Princess Anne County, was attacked on the public road, opposite the meeting house near London Bridge, by two negro men, one belonging to Mr. J. E. Beale, and the other to the widow Gaskins, of Princess Anne County. He was knocked down and robbed of his trunk of clothes and some money.

These slaves, whose names we have not heard, were tried by a magistrates' Court on Wednesday last and sentenced to be hung on the 6th October next.—[*Nor. Beacon.*

[Since the above was in type we learn that one of them has escaped from prison.]

Commodore Porter—This gentleman has resigned his commission as Captain in the United States' Navy, and accepted the command of the Naval Force of Mexico.

We really hope that Capt. Porter is not actuated by the motives which his rash friends impute to him, in thus abandoning a service upon which he has reflected honor. It would be, we apprehend, derogatory to the true sense of discipline, which a brave man should always preserve, to suppose that the *slight*, the *nominal* punishment inflicted by a Court Martial, could so far operate upon his temper as to induce him to forego the advantages which belonged to him as a Captain in our Navy. It must be that he is actuated by higher motives—by a wish to place our neighboring Republic in a situation to resist in the most effectual manner any encroachment upon her rights by Spain, and to revenge in a becoming degree, any aggression which that country might commit upon the new Republic, whose independence she refuses to acknowledge: any other motives would, we think, be charged with injustice, at least with discredit, to Capt. Porter.—[*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

More damming still.—The Pittsburgh Statesman has given some further particulars respecting the late disoal tragedy in Kentucky, which are interesting, and materially aggravate the conduct of Col. Sharpe. It is stated that Beauchamp was a student at law in the office of Col. Sharpe, and that Ann Cook (Mrs. Beauchamp,) was an orphan girl, living in his family, and under his protection. While thus situated, he succeeded in seducing her and accomplishing her ruin, and then had the address to induce Beauchamp, his student, to marry her, and to prevent the girl from disclosing her situation, until it could no longer be disguised. Before this time, however, she had succeeded in gaining the affections of her husband, so that even the knowledge of her blighted virtue did not shake his attachment. Subsequently, Sharpe being a candidate for the legislature, the story of his seducing his ward was blazed abroad, and to counteract it, he caused a false report to be circulated that the child was a black one, and he accordingly innocent. This last stab at her already wounded honor, from the hand of her despoiler, it was, that aroused the slumbering vengeance of the injured woman, awakened every direful passion of herself and husband, and called into exercise those energies which did not cease to exert themselves, until death closed the horrid scene upon all three.

The English *Manchester Guardian*, of July 15th says—

"Hunger, even when not unjustly caused, will break through stone-walls; then how much more energetic will it be, when it is occasioned by laws which are at variance with every principle of policy and justice, and every feeling of humanity? At the risk of being accused of exciting the commotions which GOD knows our greatest desire is to repress; at the risk of their accusation—for duty must be performed—*we declare it to be our confirmed and settled conviction, that unless the Corn Laws are repealed, and that at no distant period, the Poor will* TAKE *the food which they cannot by other means obtain. It is useless to blink the question. The people of England will not starve.*"

Weekly Summary.

Considerable subscriptions have been made at Washington and the neighboring cities, in behalf of the proposed voyage of discovery by Mr. Reynolds. "Among the present patrons of the expedition," says the National Journal, "are both the Secretaries now in the city, the Treasury and the Navy—the Post Master General, Gen. Macomb, and a number of our most respectable citizens."

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.

Yesterday, our city authorities received from the Treasury Department of the U. States, a draft on the Branch Bank, for $21,710 25 cents, being the amount awarded to the city of Baltimore, for her interest account for moneys advanced during the late war, on account of the general government.

We understand (says the Baltimore American of Monday) that a letter has been received in this city, announcing the death of our minister to Colombia, Mr. ANDERSON, at Carthagena on his way to Panama.

Miss Patsey Morris, of Louisiana county, Virginia, lately deceased, has liberated all her slaves, about sixteen, with a request that they should be sent to Liberia. She has also left five hundred dollars to fit them out, and defray the expenses of their passage.

The following is an inscription on a sign board at Crowle, in Lincolnshire:—"Bibles, blackballs, and butter, testaments, tar, and treacle, godly books, and gimblets sold here."

The largest tree in England seems to be one on the estate of Lady Stourton, in Yorkshire, which, in 1716, was nearly 85 feet in height, 48 in circumference, at a yard from the surface, and 78 in circumference when measured close to the ground. But this is nothing compared with the circumference of the great chesnut tree on Mount Etna, in Sicily, which measures within the hollow of the trunk about 204 feet.

Selected for the Salem Gazette.

If you cannot inspire a woman with love of you, fill her above the brim with love of herself; all that runs over will be your's.

Cure for the bite of a Snake.—A young lady in Harburg's Valley, Virginia having been bitten in the ankle by a copper-head, whose bite is as dangerous as that of a rattlesnake, the poison was extracted by applying the mouth of a common glass bottle to the wound, filled with whiskey. The poison was distinctly seen to flow from the wound into the bottle.

In the word *abstemious*, the five vowels of the alphabet stand in their grammatical order, a e i o u. The word *facetious* presents the same accidental singularity; and *facetiously* brings in the y.

Hydrophobia.—This opprobium medicorum has become at Lyons, a mere bagatelle, and has completely lost its terrific character by nipping it in the bud. It appears that about a year ago, a man was bitten by a dog who afterwards died mad; but that his wife without delay extracted the poison by *sucking the wound.*—This was afterwards repeated at the request of the physician and no hydrophobia supervened in either.—She afterwards went by the name of *La Chien Sue*, and her example was this year followed by three women who go by the same name, & whose business it has been during the hot months to suck the wounds of all who are bitten by any mad animal. Ten francs is their charge for the first sucking, and five for every succeeding one. Of 63 cases which occurred since the first of June not one terminated fatally nor even experienced the symptoms of hydrophobia although the animals were raving mad, and died in that state.

MARRIED,

Lately in this county, Mr. JACOB SAUNDERS to Miss SABRINA PERRY.

Also Mr. E. JONES to Miss ELIZABETH STANLY.

On the 29th ult. by Thos. Bell, esq. Mr. E. WEAVER to Mrs. LOVEY PENDLETON, widow of Mr. Tim. Pendleton deceased.

In Wayne county, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. John Howell, Mr. HORNEAD SPRIGHT, of Greene county, age 23 years, weight 99¼ lbs. to Mrs. SARAH PEACOCK, of the former county, age 64 years, wt. 203 1-2 lbs.

DIED,

On the 27th ult. at Troy, N. Y. on his way to Vermont to visit his brother, Capt. EBENEZER PAINE, an aged and respectable inhabitant of Brighton. He has left to lament his death a wife and three children.

In Concord, Mass. LOVELL ESTABROOK, aged 28. He leaves a widow aged 18. It is a remarkable circumstance that she was married to her first husband on the 28th day of the month, and on the same day of the month, to her second, and lived 3 months, 17 days, 17 hours and 40 minutes with each husband! Her first husband was also 28 years old when he died. [We copy the above from the *Salem Gazette*, a very respectable paper, it cannot, therefore, be considered a hoax. We think that the publication of the above will be a warning to all prudent bachelors, to keep far from the glances of this blooming widow 'of 18,' who twice has heard the knell, and twice has bedecked her with sable weeds. A courtship with her, would be like a trial for a capital offence, the marriage the sentence, and execution, in 3 mo. 17 ds. 17 h. and 40 min.]

[*Black Rock Gazette.*

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	76	80	82
Monday,	76	84	86
Tuesday,	74	78	82
Wednesday,	76	80	84
Thursday,	72	78	84
Friday,	76	82	86

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

29th, Schr. Thomas Blount, Gregory, Baltimore, flour to Miles White.

31st, Brigantine Mary Hart, Simpson, Boston, merchandize to A. Fobes, jun.

CLEARED.

29th, Schr. Widow's Son, Morris, St. Vincents, staves and shingles by L. C. Moore.

31st, Schr. Little Charles, Barrett, St. Thomas, staves, shingles and spars by A. Williams.

DEPARTED.

1st, Schr. Convert, Baum, Murfreesboro' N. C.

ATTENTION!!!

Elizabeth-City Guards.

You are hereby commanded to attend a Company Parade THIS DAY at 4 o'clock P. M. armed and equipped as the law directs for Parade and Inspection.

By order of the Captain.

John Gorman, O. S.

SEGAR FACTORY.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has established in Elizabeth City a Factory for the manufacture of Spanish Segars, which he will sell at a moderate price and warrant pure.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Malachi Russell.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 2. 8t

RECEIVED

By the Brig Mary Hart from Boston.

3 Hhds. and 15 barrels N. E. Rum,
5 barrels of Country Gin,
12 dozen Windsor Chairs,
80 boxes Soap,
1 do Castile do.
Coffee, Flour, Tobacco, Nails, assorted,
Stoughton's Elixir, Spice Bitters,
Opodeldoc, British Oil,
Essence of Spruce, Spunge,
Canvass, Duck, Rigging, &c. &c.

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, Sept. 2.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date 23d March, 1826. executed by W. B. Micks of Elizabeth-City, to Margaret Micks, of Portsmouth, Va. to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

On Wednesday 6th Sept'r,

The ballance of the stock in trade of said W. B. Micks, together with all of his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of Sale *Cash.*

GEO. WILSON, Truslee.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

BEAUTIFUL BALLAD.

Oh! lady, buy these budding flowers,
For I am sad, and wet and weary;
I gather'd them ere break of day,
When all was lonely, still and dreary;
And long I've sought to sell them here,
To purchase clothes and food, and dwelling,
For Valor's wretched orphan girls
Poor me and my young sister Ellen.

Ah! those who tread life's thornless way,
In fortune's golden sunshine basking,
May deem my wants require no aid,
Because my lips are mute, unasking;
They have no heart for woes like mine,
Each word, each look, is cold—repelling;
Yet once a crowd of flatt'res fawn'd,
And fortune smiled on me and Ellen!

Oh! buy my flowers, they're fair & fresh
As mine and morning tears could keep them,
To-morrow's sun shall see them dead,
And I shall scarcely live to ween them!
Yet this sweet bud, if nurs'd with care,
Soon into fullness would be swelling,
And nurtur'd by some gen'rous hand,
So might my little sister Ellen.

She's sleeping in the hollow tree,
Her only home—its leaves her bedding;
And I've no food to carry there,
To sooth the tears she will be shedding;
Oh! that those mourner's tears which fall,
That bell which heavily is knelling,
And that deep grave were meant for me,
And my poor little sister Ellen!

When we in silence are laid down,
In life's last fearless, blessed sleeping,
No tears will fall upon our grave,
Save those of pitying Heaven's own weeping.
Unknown we've liv'ed, unknown must die,
No tongue the mournful tale be telling,
Of two young broken hearted girls—
Poor Mary and her sister Ellen!

No one has bought of me to-day,
And night is now the town o'ershading,
And I, like these poor drooping flowers,
Unnotic'd and unwept am fading;
My soul is struggling to be free,
It loaths its wretched earthly dwelling!
My limbs refuse to bear their load,
Oh God! protect lone orphan Ellen.

The Pleasures and Delights

Of this life are greatly dependent upon our keeping up a kind of friendly correspondence with our breathren. Life is a great journey, and there is, no such thing as travelling in comfort, through the several stages of it, without the assistance of those around us.

Yesterday we were in such circumstances, that, had not the voice of pity reached us, and some hand been held out to support us, we had fainted on the road—to-day, the scene is entirely changed—we are full of joy and happiness; but still the gratulations of our friends and those who love us increase this happiness; for joy, like light by communication, grows greater and burns brighter. The truth is, our condition is such, while here in the body, that there is no man so despicable and mean, but we may sometimes need his good will, and whose good will may not be of service to us, whose assistance may not sometimes oblige us.

It is in every one's power, who will be at the pains, to keep us always uneasy, by diverting us from our favorite pursuits; affronting and discomposing our minds, or by defaming, and thereby raising us up enemies, and bringing upon us a storm of general hatred. There is hardly any person so low and contemptible, but who may in some one way or another prejudice our welfare, and throw us into a great depth of trouble. A wise man, therefore, will not think it beneath him to use all honest means to procure the good will of those around him, and to shun all occasions of needless provocation.

The unity of brethren, in all the charities of life, resembles most aptly that place of rest where neither complaints, pain, nor clamor, are ever suffered to enter—and what a paradise should we have here below, how full of joy and rest, if all would unite in friendly affections, and aim at increasing each other's happiness; How like to the fabled Elysian fields cheered by the never setting sunshine of peace and joy, and adorned with those lilies, whose pure and unspotted whiteness outshines the artificial hues and dazzling splendor of even Solomon, arrayed in his glory.

Virtue is the only gem that shines for ever, without loosing any of its lustre; and the more there is of charity and benevolence in it, the brighter its glory. Under the bad influence of a hasty resentment, such a mist is cast before our eyes, that we do not see how foolish it is to contend about trifles, and to be angry with our brother—but when we are composed, and reason, that sun which God has lighted up within us, has dispelled it, then we can discern how much better and more worthy of a rational creature it is to be beneficent, kind, and affectionate to all around us.

A. B.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The following characteristic description of this extraordinary personage, is from the pen of the late William Pinckney. It was written in 1817, when the distinguished statesman was minister at the court of St. Petersburgh:

"The empress mother is still a charming woman, and when young must have been extremely handsome. She may be said "to do the honors" of this splendid court, and it is fit that she should. Her manners are infinitely more pleasing, at the same time that they are lofty, and she is a perfect mistress of the art of conversation; she is moreover, exemplary in all the relations of life, and is beloved for her goodness by all classes.

"Of the reigning empress, [now dowager empress,] it is impossible to speak in adequate terms of praise. It is necessary to see her, to be able to comprehend how wonderfully interesting she is. It is no exaggeration to say, that with a slight abatement to the effect of time and severe affliction, produced by the loss of her children, she combines every charm that contributes to female loveliness, with all the qualities that peculiarly become her exalted station. Her figure, although thin, is exquisitely fine. Her countenance is a subduing picture of feeling and intelligence. Her voice is of that soft and happy tone that goes directly to the heart, and awakens every sentiment which a virtuous woman can be ambitious to excite. Her manner cannot be described or imagined. It is gracefully, unaffectedly gentle, winning, and at the same time, truly dignified. Her conversation is suited to this noble exterior. Adapted with nice discrimination to those to whom it is addressed, unostentatious and easy, sensible and kind, it captivates entirely the wise and good, and what is yet more difficult, satisfies the frivolous without the slightest approach to frivolity. If universal report may be credited, there is no virtue for which this incomparable woman is not distinguished; & I have reason to be confident, from all that I have observed and heared, that her understanding, which is naturally of the highest order, has been embellished and informed to an uncommon degree by judicious and regular and various study. It is not therefore, surprising, that she is alike adored by the inhabitants of the palace and the cottage, and that every Russian looks up to her as a superior being, and would be adored, although she were not surrounded by immortal pomp and power."

Remarkable instance of Depravity.

In a late English publication, we find the following relation of an undoubted fact, which occurred not many years ago in one of the provincial courts of Great Britain.

Two men were once convicted of highway robbery before Judge Caulfield.—When the jury brought in their verdict of guilty, the elder of the two fellows turned round to the younger and with a countenance expressive of the most diabolical rage, malice and revenge, addressed his companion in the following manner:

"Damnation seize you, you henhearted villain! If it had not been for you, I would have sent that rascal to hell, who here witnesses against us. I would have murdered the villian and then he would have told no tales. But you, you cowardly scoundrel, persuaded me to let him go—You dog, if I be hanged, you will be hanged with me, and that is the only satisfaction and comfort I have. But, good people if any of my profession be among you, take warning by my example. If you rob a man, kill him on the spot; you will then be safe, for dead men tell no tales. I have robbed many persons, and I may escape from prison, and rob many more—and, by heavens! the man I rob, I will surely murder."

"May God visit the blood of the man you murder upon my head!" said Judge Caulfield. "Go, Mr. Sheriff, procure a carpenter, have a coffin made, and a gallows erected on the very spot where that monster now stands; for from this bench I will not remove till I see him executed. As for the young man, whose heart, though corrupted by the influence of this infernal wretch, still retained the principles of humanity, he shall not perish with him. I must indeed pass upon him the sentence the law requires; but I will respite him, and use my influence with the crown to procure his pardon. This hoary villain shall not therefore have the satisfaction his malignant heart has anticipated."

The sheriff obeyed the order; a gallows was erected in the court-house; and in the presence of the judge, the jury, and the people, the unparalleled monster ascended the scaffold, cursing and blaspheming even to the moment when he was launched into eternity.

Persian Roses.—"A man must behold a Persian rose to have any conception of its transcendant excellencies above the roses of any other country; and its charms are not thrown away. The gardens of prince and people are universally planted with it, and every bath strewed with its delicious flowers."

[These groves of roses, some of which grow to the height of fifteen feet, form avenues of superior beauty, and when spread over platforms, and diversified with lilacs, with a thick underwood of fragrant shrubs, are the favorite resort of innumerable nightingales. The palaces of the king display all that original magnificence can achieve, in splendor of artificial decorations, in superb grottoes, terraces, labyrinths, fountains, avenues, baths and gardens, and every where the rose predominates with the nightingale inhabiting its branches.]

[*New-York Times.*

A Wife.—When a man of sense comes to marry; it is a companion whom he wants, not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him, one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in the drawing room, and attract the admiration of the company, but she is entirely unfit for a helpmate to a man, and to "train up a child in the right way it should go."—[*Port Folio.*

The following whimsical circumstance and peculiar coincidence, it is said, actually took place, some time since.—A boat ascending the Ohio river, was hailed by another boat, when the following conversation ensued:—"What boat is that?" "The Cherry-*stone*." "Whence came you?" "From Red-*stone*."—Where are you bound to?" "Lime-*stone*." "Who is your captain?" "Thomas *Stone*." "What are you loaded with?" "Mill*stones* & grind-*stones*." "You are a *hard* set to be sure: take care you don't go the bottom. Farewell."

The above reminds us of another, and, perhaps more original joke, of which we supply a second edition: "Two ships meeting in the Baltic, the following dialogue ensued: "What ship is that?" "The *Dam*." "Whence came you?" From Amster*dam*." "Where are you bound to?" "To Rotter-*dam*." "What is your captain's name?" "Pots-*dam*." "What is your cargo?" "*Dam*sons and *dam*ask." "How goes it with you?" "In the last gale much *dam*aged." "What news?" "The *dams* of Holland overflowed." "You are," concluded the interrogating tar, "a *d*——*d* set so, *d*——*n* your eyes, sheer off!"

Recipe, by Dr. Physic, for Dispepsia.—Burn hickory saplings in a close stove, and when the wood and coals are entirely reduced to ashes, take three quarts of the hot ashes and pour three quarts of boiling water upon them; to this add one wine-glass full of soot; it must stand forty-eight hours, stirring it three times a day—then rack it off in bottles—cork it tight, and put it in a cool place. Half an hour after eating, take one table spoonful or more in as much water as is agreeable; not drinking any thing else in the mean time.—For tea, take two table spoonsful of thick sweet cream to a coffee cup of boiling water, add a little salt, and sweeten to your taste. The person to be rubbed every morning, from the throat down, with table salt made a little damp, until perfectly dry. The patient should eat of beef and mutton only with a little boiled rice, and no vegatables.

GEORGE T. KENNON & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Norfolk, Va.

Beg leave to inform distant Druggists and Physicians residing in North Carolina, that they have made arrangements in England and France for the importation of articles of Medicine (warranted to be genuine,) and that they will in future be able to supply distant customers, upon better terms than any other Druggists in the southern country. In addition to their general stock heretofore on hand, they have received from France

Gum elastic Bougies and Catheters, of superior quality,
Sulphate Quinine, Morphine, Strychnine, Emetine,
Caphopicrite, or the purgative principle of Rhubarb.
Iodine, Elaterium, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, James' Powder, &c. &c.
Also, from Philadelphia and New York,
Opium, Ipecacuana,
Oil Croton, Jalap, Rhubarb, Scammony, Senna (India and Aleppo.)
Red, pale, yellow & Sandford's Bark.
Balsams, Peru, Tolu, Canadensis and Copavia.
Superior Sweet Oil, cold pressed Castor Oil.
Tartaric, Citric, Nitric, Muriatic and Sulphuric Acids.
Gums, Camphor, Arabic, Kino, Ammonia, Myrrh, Assafœtida, Aloes, Gamboge, Guaiac, &c.
Cinnamon, Columbo. Magnesia, Sarsaparilla, Sineka Serpentaria,
Mace, Cloves, Capsicum, Cream Tartar, calc. and carb. Magnesia.
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Borax,
Sal. Nitre, carb. & super carb. Soda,
Sal. Tartar, Volatile Alkali, Sal. Diureticus, Sal. Polychrest. Rochelle, &c. &c. &c.
Tinctures, Medicated Wines, Spirits and Waters of every description.

Of Paints, Oils and Glass,

They have on hand a large supply, consisting of

Boiled and raw Linseed Oils, Lamp Oils of every description.
Sup'r English White Lead in kegs of 28 pounds.
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Chromic Green and Yellow,
Black, red and yellow Paints,
Verdigris, dry & ground in oils, &c.

They have also on hand,

Surgical Instruments and Apothecary's Ware.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Soaps, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or undoubted security.

August 26 Ot

COTTON GINS

Of 30, 40, or 50 Saws,

calculated for horse or water power—made of the best materials and on the latest and most approved construction for sale, by

Morgan & Cowper.

Murfreesboro' N. C.

Aug. 12. Tt

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first Monday night in every month.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and offers for sale cheap, the following

School Books:

Murray's Grammar—Murray's Introduction—English Reader—English Exercise—Walker's Dictionary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's do.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

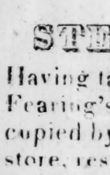
Groceries:

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap,
Claret do do do
Teneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,
Shrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

TAKEN UP



And committed to the jail of Pasquotank county some time in May last, a negro man who calls his name JOE: he says he belongs to M. John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth, N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he run away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips, and his right ancle much swollen.—The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Jailor.*

Elizabeth-City, July 8.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

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and

Saddlery Harness

Making.

STEPHEN REID

Having taken the house opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, and formerly occupied by W. B. Micks as a drug store, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established the above business, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches, provided he receives encouragement. He invites all those wanting work in his line, to call on him, where it can be had of as good quality and on as moderate terms as in this place or any of the neighboring towns—also all orders promptly and faithfully executed.

Elizabeth-City, July 15. Tf

Boot and Shoe Factory.

The Subscriber having lately returned from New-York, and taken a house opposite the Eagle Tavern recently occupied by Sam'l Jackson, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country in the above business. He promises that his work shall be promptly and faithfully executed, as reasonable terms as can be done in this place—and hopes by assiduity and attention to his business to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

JAMES G. RAYNES, *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, August 19. Tf

WANTED

500 lbs. white Clover Seed to be delivered to Col. L. C. Myers in Elizabeth City, for which cash will be given.

ASA ROGERSON.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 12. 4t

Coffee and Rum.

5000 lbs. prime green Coffee, 4 puncheons W. I. Rum.

Received per schr. Enterprise and for sale by

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, August 5.

RUM AND MOLASSES.

Received by the schooner Nancy Sophronia, Bray, from Port Antonio (Jam.) and offered for sale by

A. FOBES, Jr.

Elizabeth City, Aug. 26

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*